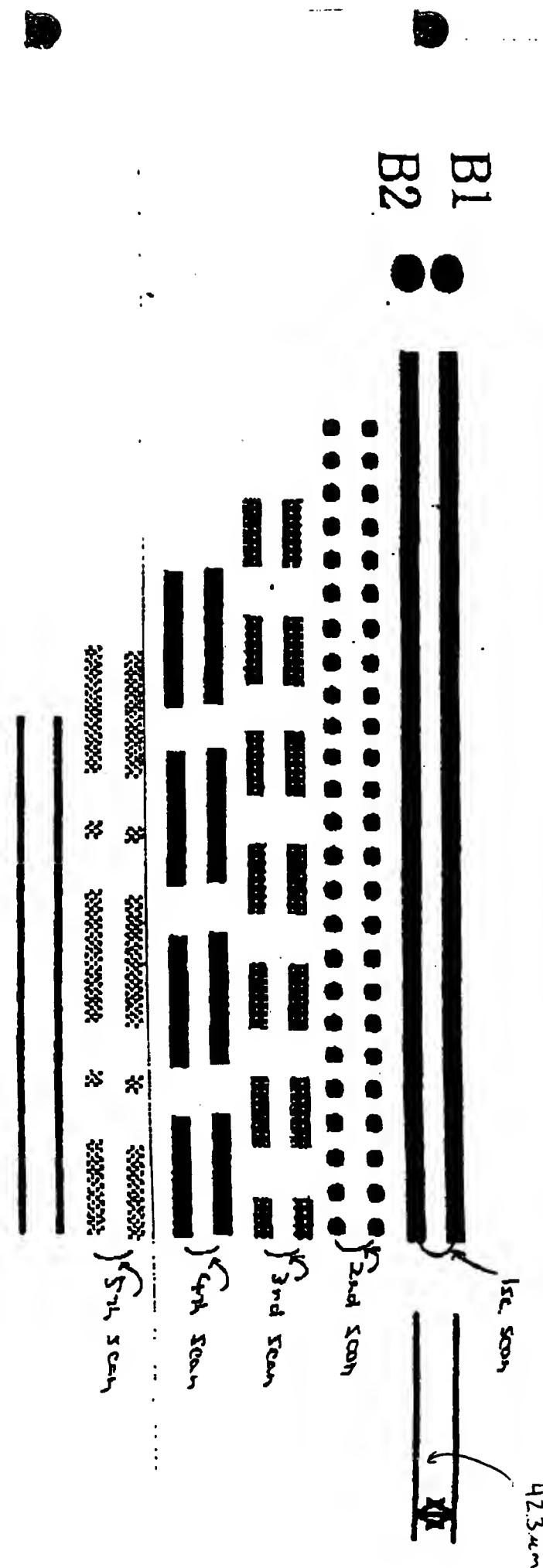


## 2 Scanning lines & No-Interlace

# APPENDIX B



*in'tyōn sōr'ē a, -sōr'-) Best Available Copy.*  
in class Ciliata. 2. (formerly) various microscopic organisms; infusions of decaying organic matter. [1840-90; < L *infusorius*. See INFUSE, -ORY]

*in'lyōn sōr'ē al, -sōr'-), adj.* pertaining to, containing. *infusorians*; *infusorial earth*. [1840-50]  
*(in'yōn sōr'ē an, -sōr'-), n.* 1. any of the Infusoria. [al. (1855-60)]

— nouns formed from verbs, expressing the action of result, product, material, etc. (*the art of building*; *a cotton wadding*). It is also used to form nouns from verbs (*offing*; *shirting*). Compare -ING<sup>2</sup>. [ME; OE

imling the present participle of verbs (*walking*; *thinking*, being often used as participial adjectives: *warpore*-INC<sup>1</sup>. [ME -ing, -inge; the var. -in (usu. represented -in') continues ME -inde, -ende; OE -ende] The common suffix -INC<sup>2</sup> can be pronounced in (-ing) or (-in). The two pronunciations reflect the against another (velar vs. alveolar) and not, as is "dropping the g," since no actual g-sound is involved use both (-ing) and (-in), depending on speed relative formality of the occasion. For some educated, in the southern United States and Britain; (-in) is inclination, while others use (-ing) virtually always. Deviation from perceived authorities, many American will ordinarily use (-in) at least some of the time effort to say (-ing); however informal the

ing "one belonging to," "of the kind of," "one de sometimes, having a diminutive force, formerly of nouns: *bunting*; *fairthing*; *gelding*; *shilling*; *twa*. [ME, OE -ing, c. ON *-ingr*, *-ungr*; Go *-ings*] #. In *gather*, v.t. 1. to gather or bring in. —v.i.

[1565-75]

*(in'fō), n.* 1. *Willem (Motter)*, 1913-73, U.S. play-

er (1860-1954, English clergyman and scholar. —adj. 1. characterized by cleverness or originality; ingenious argument. 2. cleverly inventive; resourceful. 3. Obs. a. intelligent; showing gen-

[1375-1425; late ME < L *ingeniosus*] —in-gen-

ious-ness, n. —Usage. INGENIOUS and INGENUOUS

each other and are not synonyms. INGENIOUS means "clever" or "cleverly inventive," as in situations or methods; an ingenious device; ingen-

uous means "candid" or "innocent": an ingenuous

*(in'fō), n.* 1. the role of an kindly girl or young woman, esp. as represented actress who plays such a role or specializes in [1840-50; < F, fem. of *ingénue* < L *ingenitus*] *(in'fō), n., pl. -ties.* 1. the quality of resourceful. 2. cleverness or skillfulness of device of great ingenuity. 3. an ingenious con-

Obs. ingenuousness. [1590-1600; < L *in-* (see INGENUOUS, -ous)]

*(in'fō), adj.* 1. free from reserve, restraint, or innocent; naive. 3. Obs. honorable or noble.

*(in'fō), n.* native, honorable, frank] —in-gen-

uous-ness, n. —Usage. See INGENIOUS.

*(in'fōl, -sal), n.* Robert Green, 1833-99, U.S.

and orator.

to take into the body, as food or liquid (op-

[20] < L *ingestere*, ptp. of *ingerere* to heap on, put in + *gerere* to carry] —in-geſt'ble, adj.

*(in'fōs), n.* substances ingested. [1720-30; < NL,

see INGEST]

for burning in a hearth. 2. a fireplace; hearth.

*(in'fō), n.* a corner or nook near a fireplace.

*(in'fō), n.* a city in SW California, near Los

*(in'fōl), adj.* 1. shameful; disgraceful: infamous or honored. [1565-75; < L *inglorius*, *glori-*ous-ly, adv. —in-glo'ri-ous-ness, n.

to appear on U.S. currency.

going in; entering. [1300-50]

of metal cast in a convenient form for

use. [1350-1400; ME; mold]

of high purity made by a basic open-hearth

*(in'grānd'), n.* 1. firmly fixed; deep-rooted; inveterate: *ingrained suspicion*. 2. wrought into or through the grain or fiber. [1590-1600] —in-grain-ed-ly (in grā-nid lē, -grānd'-), adv. —in-grain-ed-ness, n.

*(in'grāt), n.* 1. an ungrateful person. —adj. 2. Archaic. ungrateful. [1350-1400; ME *ingrat* < L *ingratus* ungrateful]

*(in'grā-ti-āt), (in grā-shē āt'), v.t., -at-ed, -at-ing. to establish (oneself) in the favor or good graces of others, esp. by deliberate effort: to ingratiate oneself with the boss. [1615-25] —in-gra-ti-a-to-ry, adv. —in-gra-ti-a-tion, n. —in-gra-ti-a-to-ry (-ə tōr'ē, -tōr'ē), adj.*

*(in'grāt-i-tude), (in grāt'i tūd', -tyōd'), n.* the state of being ungrateful; ungratefulness; unthankfulness. [1175-1225; ME < ML]

*(in'gre-di-ent), (in grē'dē ēnt), n.* 1. something that enters as an element into a mixture: *the ingredients of a cake*. 2. a constituent element of anything: *the ingredients of political success*. [1425-75; late ME < L *ingredi* to go or step into, commence = in- IN<sup>2</sup> + gradī to go, step] —Syn. See ELEMENT.

*(in'gres), (an'grē), n.* Jean Auguste Dominique, (zhān), 1780-1867, French painter.

*(in'gress), (in'gres), n.* 1. the act of going in or entering. 2. the right to enter. 3. a means or place of entering. [1400-50; late ME < L *ingressus* a going in, commencing]. —in-gres-sion (in gresh'an), n.

*(in'gres-sive), (in gres'iv), adj.* 1. of or pertaining to ingress. 2. (of a speech sound) produced with air being taken into the mouth, as some clicks. [1640-50] —in-gres-sive-ly, adv. —in-gres-sive-ness, n.

*(in'group) or in'group', n.* a group of people sharing similar interests, attitudes, etc., and usu. considering those outside the group as inferior or alien. Compare OUT-GROUP. [1905-10]

*(in'grow-ing), (in'grō'ing), adj.* growing within or inward.

*(in'grown), (in'grō'n), adj.* 1. having grown into the flesh: an ingrown toenail. 2. grown within or inward. [1660-70]

*(in'growth), (in'grōth'), n.* 1. growth inward. 2. something formed by growth inward. [1865-70]

*(in'guin-al), (in'gwā nl), adj.* of, pertaining to, or situated in the groin. [1675-85; < L *inguinalis*, der. of *inguin*, s. of *inguin* swelling in the groin]

*(in'gulf), (in gulf'), v.t. ENGULF.*

*(in'gur-gi-tate), (in gür'ji tät'), v.* —at-ed, —at-ing. —v.t. 1. to swallow greedily or in great quantity, as food. 2. to engulf; swallow up.

—v.i. 3. to drink or eat greedily; guzzle; swill. [1560-70; < L *ingurgitare* to fill, flood, drench with a stream of liquid] —in'gur-gi-ta-tion, n.

*(in'gu-she-tia), (in'gō shē'sha), n.* an autonomous republic of the Russian Federation; in Caucasia. Cap.: Nazran.

*(in'hab-it), (in'hab'it), v.t.* 1. to live or dwell in (a place), as people or animals. 2. to exist or be situated within; dwell in: *Weird notions inhabit his mind*. [1325-75; ME < MF < L *inhabitare* = in- IN<sup>2</sup> + habitare to dwell] —in'hab'it'a-ble, adj. —in'hab'it'er, n.

*(in'hab-it-ant), (in'hab'it ant), n.* a person or animal that inhabits a place, esp. as a permanent resident. [1400-50; late ME < L]

*(in'hab-it-ed), (in'hab'it id), adj.* having inhabitants.

*(in'hal-ant), (in'hāl'nt), n.* a volatile medicine or other substance that is inhaled for the effect of its vapor. [1815-1825]

*(in'ha-la-tion), (in'ha lá'shan), n.* 1. an act or instance of inhaling. 2. an inhalant. [1615-25]

*(in'ha-la-tor), (in'ha lá'tar), n.* 1. an apparatus used to help inhale air, anesthetics, medicinal vapors, etc. 2. an apparatus for giving artificial respiration; respirator. [1925-30, Amer.]

*(in'ha-le), (in'hāl'), v.* —aled, —aling. —v.t. 1. to breathe in; draw in by breathing; to inhale air. 2. Informal. to eat or drink rapidly or greedily. —v.i. 3. to breathe in. 4. to draw the smoke of cigarettes, cigars, etc., into the lungs. [1715-25; IN<sup>2</sup> + (EX)HALE]

*(in'ha-lāt-er), (in'hā'lāt'ēr), n.* 1. INHALATOR (def. 1); 2. a person who inhales.

*(in'har-mo-ni-ous), (in'hār'mō'nē as), adj.* 1. not harmonious; discordant. 2. not congenial or compatible; disagreeable. [1705-15] —in'har-mo-ni-ous-ly, adv. —in'har-mo-ni-ous-ness, n.

*(in'haul), (in'hōl'), also in'haul'er, n.* a line for hauling in a sail, spar, etc., for storage after use. [1855-60]

*(in'ha-re), (in'hār'), v.t.* —her-ed, —her-ing. to be inherent. [1580-90; < L *inhaerere* to remain attached] —in- IN<sup>2</sup> + haerēre to stick]

*(in'her-ence), (in'hēr'ans, -her'-), n.* the state or fact of inhering or being inherent. [1570-80; < ML]

*(in'her-en-cy), (in'hēr'an sē, -her'-), n., pl. -cies.* 1. INHERENCE; 2. something inherent. [1595-1605; < ML]

*(in'her-ent), (in'hēr'ant, -her'-), adj.* existing in someone or something as a permanent and inseparable element, quality, or attribute; innate. [1570-80; < L] —in'her-ent-ly, adv. —Syn. See ESSENTIAL.

*(in'her-it), (in'her'it), v.t.* 1. to take or receive (property, a right, a title, etc.) by succession or will, as an heir. 2. to receive as if by succession from predecessors. 3. to receive (a genetic character) by the transmission of hereditary factors. 4. to succeed (a person) as heir. 5. to receive as one's portion; come into possession of: to inherit a